

**Emigrant Trains**  
**1847 to 1869. 22 Years.**  
**From the Journal of Andrew Fjeld**

During the time between the advent of the first pioneers and the arrival of the first transcontinental railroad, the emigrants crossed the plains by means of horse teams, mule teams, ox teams and by handcart companies, but for the most part they were under the necessity of walking the greater part of the way. It is estimated that some 200 organized trains crossed the plains during these years. Some of them had as high as 500 wagons and many hundreds of men, women and children. 80,000 pioneers came to Utah in this way and it is estimated that over 5,000 lost their lives on the way.

After a short rest in Salt Lake City the emigrants usually moved to some place where they had friends or in some cases were called by President Young to go to some particular place to build up the country.

In the summer of 1850 a small company composed of Canute Peterson, David Savage, Charles Hopkins, Henry Royle, William S. Empey, William Wadsworth, and Surveyor Lemmon came to the site of Lehi on an exploring expedition. Being well pleased with the appearance of the country they surveyed and located an extensive tract of land down in what is now the Old Field.

In the Fall home seekers began to arrive and during the winter of 1850-1 some 13 families passed the winter at Snow Springs. In the following February Bishop David Evans arrived having been sent by Pres. Young to preside over the saints on Dry Creek. He settled near the present home of Mrs. Enos Jackson and the newcomers who followed located in this vicinity which for a time was called Evansville. The people were now scattered up and down the creek, on near by springs, and a small company composed of Pamela Lott's family and in laws lived on or near the Andrew R. Anderson spring. This was called the Lott Settlement. About 30 families in all settled on Dry Creek during 1851.

